

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CLERIDAE FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA¹

By WILLIAM F. BARR^{2 3}

The following descriptions are offered at this time in order that the names may be used in two papers being prepared by the writer for future publication.

Cymatodera sobara Barr, NEW SPECIES

Cymatodera puncticollis, Horn, 1876, Trans. American Ent. Soc., 5:222 (in part); Wolcott, 1921, Proc. United States Nat. Mus., 59:271; Barr, 1950, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (4)24(12):492.

Male: Small size, robust, dark brown; mouthparts and ventral surface dark testaceous; elytra with a broad, testaceous fascia at basal third, narrowed and interrupted at lateral and sutural margins. *Head* very finely, sparsely punctured, nearly smooth, moderately but inconspicuously clothed with short, semirecumbent, fine pale hairs and suberect hairs; front somewhat flattened, very feebly bi-impressed; eyes rather large, distance between them one and one-half times the length of last antennal segment; antennae robust, extending to basal third of elytra, not distinctly serrate, segments cylindrical, ratio of lengths of segments one to eleven, 9:5:5:5:7:7:7:7:7:7:12, last segment elongate, blunt at apex; maxillary palpus with last segment robust, sides broadest in front of middle, narrowing toward apex, apical margin rounded. *Prothorax* finely, sparsely punctured, densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, semirecumbent, fine pale hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect and suberect stiff hairs; pronotum broader along front margin than hind margin (32:28), broadest at middle, about one and one-half times longer than median width (48:33); sides weakly constricted in front of middle, very strongly constricted behind middle; disc convex, without distinct transverse impressions, abruptly descending to hind margin; antescutellar impression feebly indicated, subbasal tumescences absent. *Scutellum* rounded; disc convex, sparsely punctured; hind margin subtruncate, feebly notched at middle. *Elytra* densely but inconspicuously clothed with very short and short, suberect pale hairs, sparsely intermixed with long, erect stiff hairs; length along suture slightly more than twice the width behind humeri (114:54); postscutellar impression feebly indicated; humeri distinct; sides subparallel; apices broadly rounded, sutural angles narrowly rounded; disc feebly convex, striae extending to near apical fourth, strial punctures nearly round, deep, rather coarse, becoming finer apically, interstrial spaces at middle about as broad as width of strial punctures. *Mesosternum* deeply, moderately punctured; triangular apical half of episternum nearly smooth. *Metasternum* convex with a strongly indicated longitudinal impression in front of hind margin at middle and a small, circular median depression near front margin, finely, sparsely punctured; midline entire; carinae or

¹ Published with the approval of the Director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station as research paper number 468.

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³ The writer wishes to express his thanks to Marjorie Statham of The American Museum of Natural History for the illustrations appearing in this paper.

tubercles absent. *Legs* finely punctured, distinctly rugose, densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, semirecumbent pale hairs, sparsely intermixed with longer erect hairs; tarsal claws with a broad, triangular basal tooth, shorter than median tooth which is shorter than acuminate apex of claw, median tooth slender, acuminate at apex. *Abdomen* very finely and sparsely punctured; sternites one to four with hind margins narrowly membranous; fifth sternite with hind margin very feebly emarginate; sixth sternite with lateral margins oblique, feebly arcuate, hind margin more or less truncate; fifth tergite with hind margin truncate, feebly notched at sides; sixth tergite broader (except at extreme base) and considerably longer than sixth sternite, lateral margins oblique, nearly straight hind margin more or less semicircularly rounded, ventral surface with a feebly indicated, arcuate subapical carina. *Length*: 4.3 mm.

Female: Distance between eyes slightly more than one and one-half times the length of last antennal segment. The ratio of lengths of antennal segments one to eleven, 9:5:5:4:6:6:7:7:7:7:13. Abdomen with hind margin of fifth sternite truncate; sixth sternite with lateral and hind margins broadly rounded; fifth tergite with hind margin truncate; sixth tergite as long as sixth sternite, lateral and hind margins more or less broadly rounded, ventral surface without the subapical carina. *Length*: 4.7 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female (California Academy of Sciences) and four male and 19 female paratypes from Palo Verde, Imperial County, California, August 17, 1946 (W. F. Barr and P. D. Hurd), collected at light. Additional paratypes as follows: two males from 15 miles south of Ajo, Arizona, August 11, 1949 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); eight males and 16 females from Ehrenberg, Yuma County, Arizona, June 19, 1946 (W. F. Barr), July 17 and 28, 1938 (F. H. Parker), August 11, 16, 24, and 28, 1938 (F. H. Parker); 23 males and 30 females from Gillespie Dam, Maricopa County, Arizona, August 9, 1948 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); one male and one female from between Gunsight and Covered Wells, Pima County, Arizona, July 12, 1950 (J. P. Figg-Hoblyn); one male from Hope, Yuma County, Arizona, August 12, 1948 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); two males and six females from Laguna Dam, Yuma County, Arizona, August 10, 1948 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); four males and two females from Marinette, Arizona August 2, 1918 (E. Schiffel); six males from San Luis, Yuma County, Arizona, June 15, 1940 (W. F. Barr and K. S. Hagen), August 11, 1940 (E. C. Van Dyke); two females from Yuma, Arizona, August 1924 (Fenyés); one male and four females from Blythe, Riverside County, California, July 10, 1947 (J. W. MacSwain), July 15, 1946 (W. F. Barr and P. D. Hurd), July 22, 1947 (W. F. Barr); one female from Holtville, Imperial County, California, June 23, 1946; two males and one female from Mecca, California, July 12, 1923 (W. Benedict); three males and seven females from foot of mountains, west of Salton Sea Beach, Imperial County, California, July 23, 1952 (H. B. Leech and J. W. Green); one female from Pinon Flat, San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside County, California, May 30, 1939 (E. G. Linsley); one male and one female from Providence Mountains, San Bernardino County,

California, September 19, 1936 (L. J. Muchmore and J. A. Comstock); four males and eight females from Ripley, Riverside County, California, July 26, 1946 (W. F. Barr and P. D. Hurd); and one male from Westmorland, Imperial County, California, June 5, 1938 (reared from mesquite). Paratypes in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, California Academy of Sciences, Carnegie Museum, Chicago Natural History Museum, Cornell University, H. F. Howden, J. N. Knull, Los Angeles County Museum, A. T. McClay, Museum of Comparative Zoology, F. H. Parker, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, F. T. Scott, United States National Museum, University of Arizona, University of California, University of Idaho, University of Kansas, University of Minnesota and the writer.

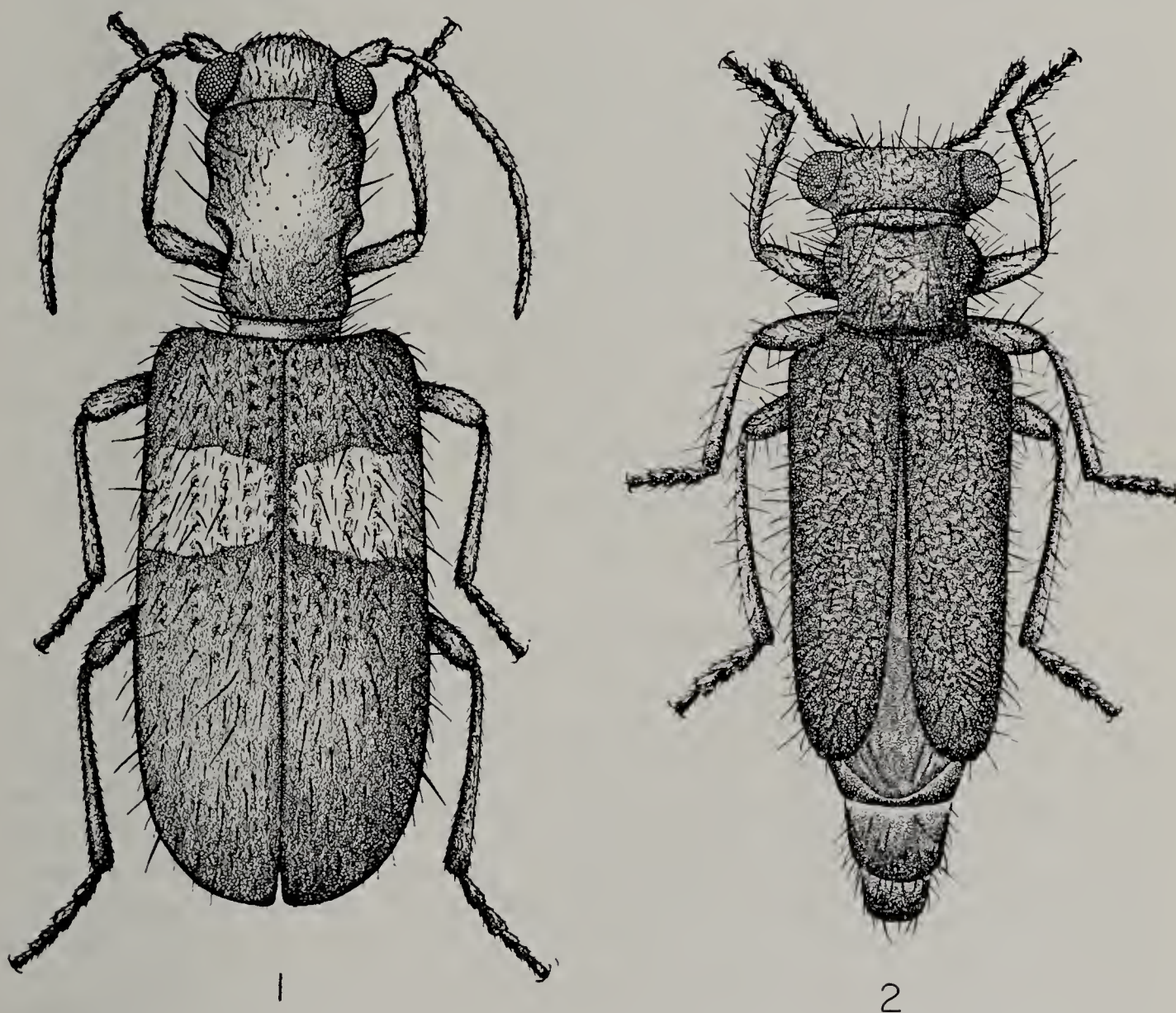


FIGURE 1. *Cymatodera sobara* n.sp., holotype. FIGURE 2. *Phyllobaenus Lautus* n.sp., holotype.

Several hundred specimens, not designated as paratypes, also have been seen from many localities in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. At present the known range of this species extends

from Lower California and southeastern California through northwestern Mexico and southern Arizona and New Mexico to western Texas. Details on the complete distribution of this species will be presented in a subsequent paper.

This common species is represented in most collections under a variety of names, including *C. puncticollis* Bland, *C. schwarzi* Wolcott, *C. aegra* Wolcott, *C. turbata* Horn and *C. delicatula* Fall. Although related and bearing superficial resemblance to these species, *sobara* may be easily recognized by its antennal structure, a feature noted by Wolcott in his 1921 paper when he called this species *puncticollis*. All the antennal segments of *sobara* are cylindrical and present a different appearance from the outer segments of the related species which are distinctly serrate. This character will suffice in the recognition of this species.

C. sobara exhibits considerable variation in color and markings, some of which appears to have geographical significance. In the western part of its range the specimens usually are uniformly brown on the upper surface with a pair of paler antemedian spots or a band that is narrowed at the suture and sides of the elytra. However, most Lower California specimens are piceous in color with pale markings as described above. In the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona, specimens have been found that are piceous in color, but with an elytral fascia that is not narrowed or interrupted at the suture. In eastern Arizona and adjoining New Mexico most specimens have the pronotum and elytral apices light brown or reddish in color giving them a decidedly different appearance from the paratypic material from California and western Arizona.

Phyllobaenus lautus Barr, NEW SPECIES

Male: Medium size, slender; head and pronotum deep blue-green, somewhat brassy; elytra blue-black; undersurface black, base of abdomen brownish; mouthparts, labrum and antennae yellowish; legs blackish, trochanters, apices of femora and tibiae, and tarsi brownish. *Head* broader than thorax and slightly narrower than elytra, dorsal surface and front finely, sparsely punctured, moderately clothed with short, subrecumbent pale hairs intermixed with longer, suberect brownish hairs; front with a shallow depression at middle; undersurface finely wrinkled, shining, glabrous. *Pronotum* slightly broader than long (18:15); surface very sparsely punctured, finely rugose, moderately clothed with short and long, suberect brownish hairs; sides strongly arcuate, broadest in front of middle; subbasal transverse impression deep, at sides extending anteriorly beneath lateral expansions; subapical transverse impression broadly U-shaped on disc, paralleling front margin at sides. *Scutellum* triangular, obliquely elevated apically; disc roughened, sparsely punctured, rather densely clothed with short, subrecumbent whitish hairs. *Elytra* conspicuously shorter than abdomen, approximately twice as long as basal width (45:23); sides parallel; apices separately rounded, very feebly tumid, subserrate, strongly dehiscent at suture; surface rather densely, coarsely punctured, moderately clothed with subrecumbent and erect brownish hairs; disc with a slight

swelling near the base of each elytron and an elongate sutural depression on basal third. *Abdomen* shining, nearly smooth, very sparsely clothed with fine, suberect pale hairs; tergites four to six visible behind elytra; sixth tergite convex, lateral margins broadly arcuate, hind margin nearly transverse; fifth sternite broadly, shallowly emarginate at middle; lateral processes of sixth sternite extending nearly to apex of sixth tergite, broad at base, gradually narrowing to an acute and inwardly curved apex. *Length*: 4.0 mm.

Female: Sixth abdominal segment narrower than that of male, sixth tergite with hind margin slightly arcuate, sixth sternite nearly as long and as broad as sixth tergite, broadly and deeply depressed at middle, hind margin transverse. *Length*: 4.0 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female (University of Washington) and four male and five female paratypes from Corvallis, Oregon, July 14, 1940 (K. M. and D. M. Fender). Paratypes in the collections of the University of Washington and the writer.

This distinctive species which apparently is quite restricted in distribution is also quite uniform in structure and appearance. Only the legs which may be dark in some specimens and light in others display any notable variation. *P. lautus* appears to be related to *P. subfasciatus* (LeConte) and may be separated from that species by the sparsely pubescent, uniformly punctured elytra which are blue-black in color.